

## WEST Search History





DATE: Tuesday, February 08, 2005

<u>Hide?</u>	<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>
	<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	L17	5681580.pn.	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L16	heat assisted and transdermal	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15	heat assisted transdermal	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	heat assisted transdermal patches	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	heat assisted drug delivery	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	heat with L10	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	heat and L10	48
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	active transdermal	130
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	active transdermal drug delivery systems	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	active transdermal drug delivery systems	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L2 and L6	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	electrical heating devices	222
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L2 and L4	611
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L1 and heat	91408
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L1 with L2	181
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	transdermal	41604
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	electrical current or electricity	249555

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:49:30 ON 08 FEB 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:49:52 ON 08 FEB 2005

L1	6 S ACTIVE TRANSDERMAL
L2	9 S HEAT ASSISTED
L3	0 S L1 AND L2
L4	1 S ELECTRICAL HEATING DEVICE
L5	0 S HEATED TRANSDERMAL
L6	897 S TEMPERATURE CONTROL
L7	0 S TRANSDERMAL AND L6
L8	0 S TRANSDERMAL AND L6
L9	0 S TRANSDERMAL PATCHES AND L6

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NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America  
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NEWS 3 SEP 01 New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within  
STN Express with Discover!  
NEWS 4 OCT 28 KOREAPAT now available on STN  
NEWS 5 NOV 30 PHAR reloaded with additional data  
NEWS 6 DEC 01 LISA now available on STN  
NEWS 7 DEC 09 12 databases to be removed from STN on December 31, 2004  
NEWS 8 DEC 15 MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004  
NEWS 9 DEC 17 ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness  
alerts (SDIs) affected  
NEWS 10 DEC 17 COMPUAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness  
alerts (SDIs) affected  
NEWS 11 DEC 17 SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness  
alerts (SDIs) affected  
NEWS 12 DEC 17 CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness  
alerts (SDIs) affected  
NEWS 13 DEC 17 THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB  
NEWS 14 DEC 30 EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN  
NEWS 15 DEC 30 CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED  
NEWS 16 JAN 03 No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and  
February 2005  
NEWS 17 JAN 26 CA/CAPLUS - Expanded patent coverage to include the Russian  
Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT)

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT  
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:49:30 ON 08 FEB 2005

=> file medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:49:52 ON 08 FEB 2005

FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 FEB 2005 (20050205/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

Warning: The search L-number/HUMAN limit is missing from records indexed  
with the new 2005 MeSH (records added since December 19, 2004). Until

this is corrected, include HUMANS/CT and 20041219-20051231/ED in searches to limit results to humans for this time period.

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2005 vocabulary. See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/> and [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd03/nd03\\_mesh.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd03/nd03_mesh.html) for a description of changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s active transdermal
      408426 ACTIVE
      4949 TRANSDERMAL
L1      6 ACTIVE TRANSDERMAL
      (ACTIVE(W) TRANSDERMAL)
```

```
=> s heat assisted
      135437 HEAT
      134659 ASSISTED
L2      9 HEAT ASSISTED
      (HEAT(W) ASSISTED)
```

```
=> s l1 and l2
L3      0 L1 AND L2
```

```
=> d l1 1-6 ibib abs
```

```
L1  ANSWER 1 OF 6      MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2002422087      MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:      PubMed ID: 12175752
TITLE:                  Enhanced transdermal transport by electroporation using
                        anionic lipids.
AUTHOR:                  Sen Arindam; Zhao Yali; Zhang Lei; Hui Sek Wen
CORPORATE SOURCE:      Department of Molecular and Cellular Biophysics, Roswell
                        Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY 14263-0001, USA..
                        arindam.sen@roswellpark.org
SOURCE:                  Journal of controlled release : official journal of the
                        Controlled Release Society, (2002 Aug 21) 82 (2-3) 399-405.
                        Journal code: 8607908. ISSN: 0168-3659.
PUB. COUNTRY:          Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:               English
FILE SEGMENT:           Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:            200211
ENTRY DATE:             Entered STN: 20020815
                        Last Updated on STN: 20021212
                        Entered Medline: 20021114
```

AB Transdermal drug delivery is an attractive approach for either local or systemic treatment in medicine. In the last decade, different **active transdermal** delivery methods have been further investigated such as cationic liposomal delivery and electroporation-enhanced delivery. In light of gaining a synergistic effect of lipid and electroporation, a new method of using anionic lipids to enhance the transdermal transport of molecules under electroporation is reported here. Heat-stripped porcine epidermis was used for measurement of transdermal transport using an in vitro vertical diffusion apparatus. Lipid vesicles were prepared using a 1:1 mole ratio mixture of 1,2-dioleoyl-3-phosphatidylglycerol (DOPG) and 1,2-dioleoyl-3-phosphatidylcholine (DOPC). When the lipids were mixed with (but not encapsulating) the transport target molecule, the electroporation-induced transport through porcine epidermis was increased as compared to that without the lipids. The

enhancement in transport was dependent upon the size and the charge of the transported molecule. Methylene blue (MB), protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) and dimethyl-protoporphyrin IX (DM-PpIX) were used as small target molecules, and FITC-dextrans (4 to 155 kDa) were used as large target molecules in our studies. Enhancement of transport, to varying degree, was observed for all three small molecules (molecular weights <1 kDa), in the presence of DOPG:DOPC vesicles. In the case of large molecules, lipid-enhanced transport was only observed for the 4 kDa dextran, and not for the larger ones (M(w)>10 kDa). Neutral or cationic lipids alone did not enhance the transdermal transport under the electroporation conditions we used.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96231789 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8640997  
 TITLE: Effects of diuretic therapy on the development of tolerance to nitroglycerin and exercise capacity in patients with chronic stable angina.  
 AUTHOR: Parker J D; Parker A B; Farrell B; Parker J O  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Queen's University, Kingston (Ontario) General Hospital, Canada.  
 SOURCE: Circulation, (1996 Feb 15) 93 (4) 691-6.  
 Journal code: 0147763. ISSN: 0009-7322.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199607  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960726  
 Last Updated on STN: 19960726  
 Entered Medline: 19960715

AB BACKGROUND: Therapy with diuretics has been reported to prevent the development of nitrate tolerance. Importantly, diuretics may have independent antianginal effects through their effects on intravascular volume. The present investigation was designed to determine whether diuretic therapy could prevent the development of tolerance to continuous transdermal nitroglycerin. The study was also designed to examine whether diuretic therapy has an independent antianginal effect. METHODS AND RESULTS: Twelve patients with chronic stable angina were studied in a randomized, double-blind, crossover trial. Patients received diuretic (hydrochlorothiazide plus amiloride) or placebo for 14 to 20 days. During each double-blind treatment period, patients underwent treadmill exercise testing on three separate occasions. The first exercise testing was performed after 7 to 10 days of single-blind, placebo transdermal nitroglycerin therapy. Subsequently, exercise testing was repeated on the first day of active transdermal nitroglycerin therapy and following 7 to 10 days of continuous transdermal nitroglycerin application. Therapy with a diuretic was associated with an increase in exercise capacity but had no effect on nitroglycerin tolerance. During therapy with placebo transdermal nitroglycerin, diuretic therapy caused an increase in treadmill walking time to the development of moderate angina compared with placebo (371 +/- 26 versus 288 +/- 16 seconds, diuretic versus placebo, P < .01). Similar results were obtained during both acute and sustained nitroglycerin therapy. CONCLUSIONS: The results of this study demonstrate that therapy with a diuretic has no effect on the development of tolerance to continuous transdermal nitroglycerin. Interestingly, diuretic therapy itself has important antianginal effects and improves exercise capacity in patients with stable angina.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96089659 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8548020  
 TITLE: Development and validation of a gradient reversed-phase

high-performance liquid chromatographic assay for  
S(-)-2-(N-propyl-N-2-thienylethylamino)-5-hydroxytetralin  
(N-0923) from a transdermal delivery system.

AUTHOR: Walters D L; Strong C R; Green S V; Curtis M A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Battelle, Columbus, OH 43201-2693, USA.  
SOURCE: Journal of chromatography. B, Biomedical applications,  
(1995 Aug 18) 670 (2) 299-307.  
Journal code: 9421796. ISSN: 0378-4347.

PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199602  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960306  
Last Updated on STN: 19960306  
Entered Medline: 19960221

AB A gradient reversed-phase HPLC method for potency determination of N-0923  
(10 mg) from a transdermal delivery system (TDS), was developed and  
validated with single point calibration using internal standard  
quantitation. N-0923 and the internal standard, N-0434, are eluted from a  
reversed-phase C18 column using a gradient which contains 0.1 M  
triethylamine-0.04 M citrate buffer, pH 5.9, water, and acetonitrile with  
UV detection at 272 nm. N-0923 is isolated from the transdermal delivery  
system by extraction with n-heptane followed by extraction of the  
resulting organic phase with 0.1 M citric acid containing the internal  
standard. The method was free from matrix interferences in both untreated  
and forced degraded placebo delivery systems. Acceptable linearity and  
quantitative recovery from spiked placebo delivery systems over the range  
50-150% of nominal label claim were demonstrated. Within-day assay  
precision from individual samples of **active transdermal**  
delivery systems (n = 10) was 5.6% R.S.D. The detection limit was at  
least 0.1 microgram/ml which is equivalent to 0.05% of the working  
standard concentration. Replicate injection precision at this level was  
0.08% R.S.D. (n = 4). Analysis of thermally stressed active and placebo  
delivery systems with this HPLC method and photodiode-array detection  
showed that the chromatography was stability-indicating as demonstrated by  
the absence of measurable interferences from principal degradation  
products of either the n-0923 or the delivery system excipients.

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95367890 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7640544  
TITLE: Double blind trial of repeated treatment with transdermal  
nicotine for relapsed smokers.  
AUTHOR: Gourlay S G; Forbes A; Marriner T; Pethica D; McNeil J J  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Monash  
University, Melbourne, Australia.  
SOURCE: BMJ (Clinical research ed.), (1995 Aug 5) 311 (7001) 363-6.  
Journal code: 8900488. ISSN: 0959-8138.  
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199509  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950930  
Last Updated on STN: 19950930  
Entered Medline: 19950918

AB OBJECTIVE--To assess the efficacy and safety of a repeat course of  
treatment with transdermal nicotine for cessation of smoking in a brief  
intervention setting. STUDY DESIGN--Randomised, double blind, placebo  
controlled trial with follow up for 26 weeks. SUBJECTS--629 smokers who  
had unsuccessfully attempted to stop smoking by using **active**

transdermal nicotine and brief behavioural counselling. Smokers were motivated to quit smoking for a second time and smoked > or = 15 cigarettes a day. INTERVENTIONS--Twelve weeks' treatment with active transdermal nicotine patches or placebo and brief counselling at monthly visits. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE--Sustained smoking cessation for the 28 days before the visit at week 12 verified by expired carbon monoxide concentrations. RESULTS--At 12 weeks 21/315 (6.7%) subjects allocated to active treatment had stopped smoking compared with 6/314 (1.9%) allocated to placebo (absolute difference 4.7%; 95% confidence interval 1.6% to 7.9%; P = 0.003). At 26 weeks the rates were 20/315 (6.4%) and 8/314 (2.6%) (3.8%; 0.6% to 7.0%; P = 0.021). Difficulty in sleeping was reported by 43/179 (24.0%) on active treatment and 19/143 (13.3%) on placebo (P = 0.015). Severe reactions at the site of application were rare (6/322; 1.9%). CONCLUSIONS--Repeated treatment with transdermal nicotine together with brief counselling can improve the low success rates of smoking cessation in recently relapsed, moderate to heavy smokers. Questions remain about whether more intensive interventions or higher doses of nicotine could be more effective. The likelihood of severe reactions at the site of application with repeated treatment is low.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 95153870 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7850984  
 TITLE: Intermittent transdermal nitroglycerin therapy. Decreased anginal threshold during the nitrate-free interval.  
 AUTHOR: Parker J D; Parker A B; Farrell B; Parker J O  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Queen's University, Kingston General Hospital, Ont, Canada.  
 SOURCE: Circulation, (1995 Feb 15) 91 (4) 973-8.  
 Journal code: 0147763. ISSN: 0009-7322.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199503  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950322  
 Last Updated on STN: 19950322  
 Entered Medline: 19950315

AB BACKGROUND: Intermittent transdermal nitroglycerin therapy is effective in the treatment of stable angina and prevents the development of tolerance. Previous investigations have suggested that removal of nitroglycerin patches may be associated with a decrease in anginal threshold. This study examines the effect of nitroglycerin patch removal on anginal threshold in a group of patients with stable angina. METHODS AND RESULTS: Twelve patients with stable angina were enrolled in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study. These patients had reproducible treadmill walking times and were taking no other long-acting antianginal medications or vasodilators. They received 0.8 mg/h transdermal nitroglycerin or wore a matching placebo patch for 5 to 7 days and then crossed over to the other treatment arm of the study. Transdermal nitroglycerin was applied at 8:00 PM and removed at 8:00 AM each day. On the last day of each treatment period, patients underwent treadmill exercise testing at 8:00 AM (before patch removal) and at 2, 4, and 6 hours after patch removal. The primary end point was the treadmill walking time until moderate angina (P2). Other end points included the treadmill walking time until onset of angina (P1), the amount of ST segment depression at P1 and P2, and treadmill walking time until the development of 1 mm ST depression. Heart rate, systolic blood pressure, and the rate-pressure product were determined at rest before exercise and at P1 and P2. At 8:00 AM P1 and P2 were not significantly affected by active nitroglycerin compared with placebo, indicating the development of

tolerance. Removal of the **active transdermal** nitroglycerin patch was associated with a significant decrease in the time to P1 at 2, 4, and 6 hours after patch removal compared with placebo. There was also a decrease in the time to P2 after active patch removal that was statistically significant compared with placebo at 2 and 4 hours and was of borderline significance at 6 hours. There were no differences in heart rate, blood pressure, or amount of ST segment depression at either P1 or P2 after active compared with placebo patch removal. CONCLUSIONS: In patients with stable angina pectoris, intermittent transdermal nitroglycerin therapy is associated with a decrease in anginal threshold for 4 to 6 hours after patch removal. Although the cause of this phenomenon remains uncertain, it may be due to counterregulatory responses that develop during nitroglycerin patch application.

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 92277033 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1593244  
 TITLE: Clinical evaluation of the contact sensitization potential of a transdermal nicotine system (Nicoderm).  
 COMMENT: Erratum in: J Fam Pract 1992 Aug;35(2):138  
 AUTHOR: Jordan W P  
 SOURCE: Journal of family practice, (1992 Jun) 34 (6) 709-12.  
 Journal code: 7502590. ISSN: 0094-3509.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199207  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920710  
 Last Updated on STN: 19920710  
 Entered Medline: 19920702

AB BACKGROUND. Transdermal nicotine therapy has shown promise as a smoking cessation aid, but questions about its contact sensitization potential and long-term topical safety have been raised. The purpose of this study was to determine the contact sensitization potential of one nicotine transdermal system (Nicoderm, Marion Merrell Dow Inc, Kansas City, Mo, and ALZA Corporation, Palo Alto, Calif) in a population who were allowed to continue smoking. METHODS. This study comprised two phases separated by a 2-week rest interval. During phase 1, a 42-day open-label induction period, subjects wore only **active transdermal** nicotine systems. During phase 2, a 4-day double-blind challenge period, subjects wore active and placebo systems concurrently. Upon removal of each patch, skin sites were evaluated for signs of irritation, and subjective complaints such as itching or burning were recorded. RESULTS. Of the 186 subjects completing the study, 3 (1.6%) exhibited evidence of delayed contact sensitization manifested as erythema with or without infiltration and confined solely to sites of **active transdermal** nicotine system application. Nonallergic skin irritation was observed in less than 3% of all applications. All reactions resolved without incident. No subjects developed systemic reactions. CONCLUSIONS. The transdermal nicotine system used in this trial had a low contact sensitization incidence and was well tolerated topically with minimal irritation.

=> s electrical heating device

77287 ELECTRICAL  
 19622 HEATING  
 65985 DEVICE

L4 1 ELECTRICAL HEATING DEVICE  
 (ELECTRICAL(W) HEATING(W) DEVICE)

=> d 14 1 ibib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91033339 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2485759  
TITLE: Erythema ab igne.  
AUTHOR: Harth Y; Bergman R; Friedman-Birnbaum R  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dermatology Dept., Rambam Medical Center, Haifa.  
SOURCE: Harefuah, (1989 Sep) 117 (5-6) 143-5.  
Journal code: 0034351. ISSN: 0017-7768.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Israel  
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: Hebrew  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199012  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910208  
Last Updated on STN: 19910208  
Entered Medline: 19901220

AB Erythema ab igne (EAI) has not been common since coal stoves have no longer been in general use for heating. Nevertheless, each winter several patients with macular-reticular skin lesions considered to be EAI are seen in our clinic. Correct diagnosis depends on awareness of the condition. 3 women, aged 17, 34 and 50, respectively, in whom EAI was induced by prolonged sitting close to an **electrical heating device** are presented. When this was discontinued the skin lesions disappeared. In the majority of reported cases of EAI the course was benign, similar to that in our patients in whom there were no additional related lesions. However, isolated cases of squamous cell carcinoma developing in patients with EAI have been described. In other cases the local heating which caused the EAI was applied for relief of pain and the appearance of EAI was the first clue to an underlying internal disease.

=> s heated transdermal

9090 HEATED

4949 TRANSDERMAL

L5 0 HEATED TRANSDERMAL  
(HEATED (W) TRANSDERMAL)

=> s temperature control

266428 TEMPERATURE

1536424 CONTROL

L6 897 TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
(TEMPERATURE (W) CONTROL)

=> s trandermal and l6

2 TRANDERMAL

L7 0 TRANDERMAL AND L6

=> s transdermal and l6

4949 TRANSDERMAL

L8 0 TRANSDERMAL AND L6

=> s transdermal patches and l6

4949 TRANSDERMAL

16485 PATCHES

185 TRANSDERMAL PATCHES

(TRANSDERMAL (W) PATCHES)

L9 0 TRANSDERMAL PATCHES AND L6